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## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## INFORMATION REPORT

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This is UNEVALUATED Information

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.  
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 (FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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Location

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1. The area of the Julius Fucik Chemical Works of Jodasta, in Kaznejov, is about three to five hectares in size and is situated about 15 km. to the north of Pilsen, on the western side of the road from Pilsen to Kralovice and east of the single-track railway line between Pilsen and Zihle. In the south, the plant area adjoins the village of Kaznejov which lies on both sides of the Pilsen-Kralovice road.
2. The neighborhood is hilly and covered with thick woods. The plant area cannot be easily seen from the air as it is also covered with woods.
3. The following landmarks can be given:
  - a. Quarries from which limestone powder is extracted; they lie about 500 m. to the east of the plant area and about 500 m. to the southeast of Kaznejov.
  - b. Chimney (No. 33) of the boiler house (No. 32), about 50 m. high, of red brick. There are more ventilation and smoke chimneys in the area, but none of them is over 20 m. high.
  - c. Single-track industrial railway which enters the plant area from the north.
  - d. Single-track railway line, Pilsen-Zihle, which passes the plant area in the southwest, at a distance of about 300 m.

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(Note: Washington Distribution Indicated By "X"; Field Distribution By "#".)

25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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History

4. The plant was built before World War II and was not damaged during World War II. After the war, it was enlarged by about 40% and new halls were built.
5. Up to 1 January 1953, the plant was called Jodasta Chemicke Zavody, n.p., Kaznejov; on 1 January 1953, this name was transferred to a group of chemical works, including the plant in Kaznejov, now called Chemicke Zavody Julia Fucika, Kaznejov, and the chemical works in Brasy, Chabarovice and Usti nad Labem.

Production

6. The following is produced in the works:
  - a. The chief branch of production is the processing of pyrites. The pyrites are burnt in the works, and sulphur dioxide ( $\text{SO}_2$ ), sulphuric acid ( $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ ) and other by-products originate from the combustion process. The burnt pyrites are used in the metallurgical industry in blast furnaces and the Sie mens-Martin furnaces. Up to the beginning of 1953 the pyrites were imported from Yugoslavia and Spain; pyrites from Czechoslovakia were used very little and only mixed with the imported pyrites because they contain considerably less sulphur (only 12%, while the Yugoslav and Spanish pyrites contain 23% sulphur). At the beginning of 1953 the stocks of imported pyrites were sufficient for two months. It is not known how it was proposed to deal with this bottleneck. About 30 tons of pyrites were processed within 24 hours in three shifts.
  - b. The works produce soda for technical use and for the household.
  - c. Aluminum is produced from bauxite imported from Poland.
  - d. Chromium is produced from chromium ores which are imported from the U.S.S.R. From the by-products, manganese of potash and tannine (sic) are produced.
  - e. Fertilizer and phosphates.
  - f. Animal charcoal, for medical and technical purposes and for the sugar industry.
  - g. Various essences (including lemon essence), synthetic cooking salt and various condiments (Maggi products).

Customers

7. The pyrites are delivered to the metallurgical works Kralodvorske Zelezarny n.p., Sokolovsky plant, and are transported by rail. This plant is situated to the southeast of the Pilsen-Beroun railway line, about 6 km. southwest of the town of Beroun and about 1 or 2 km. northeast of Popovice village, which lies on both sides of the railway line.

Description

8. All plant buildings are of brick or gray stone, with red shingle roofs. No wood or other inflammable material is allowed. The most important buildings are:
  - a. Works administration building, two-storied (No. 68), about 15 x 10 m., at the southeastern entrance to the plant area.
  - b. The pyrites kiln is housed in a hall about 25 x 15 m. (No. 9).
  - c. Next to the above-mentioned hall there is a small annex (No. 10) which houses the condensing plant by means of which the sulphur fumes are liquefied (condensed).
  - d. The sulphuric acid is produced in hall No. 8, about 25 x 15 m, which is next to hall No. 10.
  - e. The burnt pyrites are stored in a covered open-air dump (No. 3) and in a hall (No. 45).
  - f. The unburnt pyrites are kept in a storage building (No. 12) about 25 x 40 m.

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- g. Loading is carried out at the loading ramp (No. 11).
- h. The pyrites are crushed in an old mill (No. 14) and in a new mill (No. 15), both of which are equipped with conveyor belts; these conveyor belts transport the pyrites to the rolling mill and from there to the dogs of the narrow-gauge railway line.
- i. Chromium ore is stored in a hall (No. 16).
- j. The chromium is produced in hall No. 17, about 25 x 15 m., which adjoins hall No. 16.
- k. Aluminum is produced in 2 halls (Nos. 19 and 20); bauxite is stored in the large halls 54 and 77.
- l. No. 22 is a container used for a production process in connection with sulphuric acid and zinc.
- m. Phosphates are produced in hall No. 25, about 25 x 12 m. The phosphates are stored in the adjoining hall (No. 24), about 15 x 8 m.
- n. The processing of bones is carried out in hall No. 26, about 15 x 8 m.
- o. Soda and other lyes are produced in hall No. 29, about 15 x 12 m.
- p. Sulphuric acid is also produced in the large hall No. 46, about 25 x 12 m.
- q. No. 47 is a container in which a yellow liquid is being cooled.
- r. Cooking salt is produced in hall No. 61, about 12 x 8 m.
- s. Various essences are produced in hall No. 62, about 12 x 8 m.
- t. The vinegar department is housed in hall No. 70 at the southeastern end of the works area.

Supply of coal.

- 9. Pit coal, coke and pit-coal dust are stored in the works. Exact quantities not known. Pit-coal dust is mostly used and is introduced into the boilers by means of special blowers.
- 10. The pit-coal and pit-coal dust are supplied by the West Bohemian Coal Mines Zbuch and coke by the Stalin Works at Most.

Supply of current

- 11. The plant is supplied with current by the long-distance high-tension line and by the plant power station.
  - a. The high tension current is conducted to the transformer station in the southern part of the plant area (No. 72). Current is distributed throughout the entire plant area; supported by iron and wooden masts.
  - b. The power station is in the machine and boiler-house (No. 32), about 25 x 20 m. The coal dust is stored in a covered open-air dump (No. 30), about 10 x 6 m., which lies to the north of the building; from here it is transported to the boilerhouse by means of conveyor belts. To the east of the boilerhouse is a building (No. 36) which houses the office of the power station, various laboratories and switchboards. The compressed air for feeding the boilers with coal dust is produced in building No. 35 to the east of the boilerhouse. The plant power station can produce sufficient current for the entire plant.

Supply of water.

- 12. The main stopcock of the water networks and the water clock for the entire works are in a small brick building at the southern edge of the area (No. 76).

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Transportation

13. The nearest railway station is the Kaznejov station, from which a single-track connecting line (No. 84) runs to the plant area. In front of the entrance to the plant area, this line separates into three tracks (Nos. 78) which run parallel to each other. These parking tracks are necessary because the locomotives and the ordinary railway personnel are not allowed to enter the plant area. The cars parked on the parking tracks are driven to the plant area by means of the diesel locomotives belonging to the plant. On the area the line has two branches; the northern one runs to the turntable (No. 41) and the southern one to the loading ramp (No. 11) of the narrow-gauge plant railway line. The cars which are to be driven to the various departments are pushed on to the right track by means of the turntable. Further moving of the cars is carried out by manual power. From the plant departments the cars are pushed to the turntable by means of a winch which is driven by the electric motor of the turntable.

14. The plant railway line has several narrow-gauge dog-trucks which are pulled by a diesel locomotive [redacted] 25X1

15. The pyrites are transported by means of a cable railway (No. 13).

16. The plant motor pool holds about ten trucks (Tatra) and six or eight cars. The two garages (Nos. 56 and 59) are in the southeastern part of the area. There is also an automobile repair workshop (no. 57).

17. The roads inside the area (No. 52) are macadamized and in good condition.

Leading personnel

18. The following are leading personnel in the plant:

- Josef Byrda, head of the pyrites department, [redacted] 25X1
- Frantisek Tur, head of the power station, [redacted]
- Nemec (fnu), head of the bauxite and aluminum department, [redacted]
- Josef Smid, [redacted]
- Olejnicak (or Olejnicar), (fnu), [redacted]

Workers

19. About 750 workers are employed in the plant, 30 of whom are forced laborers.<sup>1</sup> The forced laborers were from Utvar nepravnych zatiskati, Pilsen. About 30 or 35% of the workers are women, the majority of whom are employed in the essence department (Maggi products, etc.) The age of the workers varies between 18 and 45. The monthly salary of a common laborer is about 120 Kcs., of an average worker 160 Kcs. and of a piece-worker 300 to 350 Kcs.

Working hours

20. Work is carried out in three shifts, from 6 a.m. until 2 p.m., from 2 p.m. until 10 p.m. and from 10 p.m. until 6 a.m. During the night shift, the number of workers is reduced, except in the following departments: pyrites, bauxite and chromium.

21. Work is carried on seven days a week and each worker has one free day a week; the free days are staggered. The only holidays are the major Communist holidays, but the main departments did not even interrupt their work on these days.

Guards

22. The plant is guarded by the SNB and by the works militia, who are armed with sub-machine guns and carbines. The guard room (No. 71) is in the same building in which the forced laborers are housed. During the day, there are armed sentries at the entrances, and during the night there are from three to five patrols, each consisting of two men, inside and outside the plant area.

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23. The plant area is surrounded by a wooden fence and a barbed wire fence inside the wooden fence. During the night, the barbed wire fence is lit up by searchlights.
24. When entering the plant area, the workers have to show their identity cards, with photographs.
25. The fire-brigade consists of members of the works militia and of workers from various departments. They are equipped with the various apparatus and a motor hose mounted on a ZIS chassis. The apparatus and the vehicles are kept in the fire-brigade depot (No. 58).
26. There is a large number of hydrants in the plant.

1.  Comment: The number of 750 employees seems to be too few for a plant of this size.

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1. Distillation department for the production of acid, about 30 x 20 m.; not operating.
2. Vinegar department, about 25 x 15 m., not operating and being used as a store-room, although all the necessary machines are there and in good condition.
3. Covered open-air dump for burnt pyrites.
4. Tool storage and storage for packing material.
5. Locksmith's workshop.
6. Cooper's workshop, about 30 x 15 m.
7. Carpenter's workshop.
8. Believed to be a department for the production of acid.
9. Pyrites kiln.
10. Condensing plant for sulphur fumes.
11. Loading ramp.
12. Pyrites storage.
13. Cable railway.
14. Old mill.
15. New mill.
16. Storage for chromium ores.
17. Chromium production department.
18. Loading tower of the cable railway.
19. Bauxite and aluminum department.
20. " " " "
21. Washing rooms.
22. Container.
23. Storage for spare parts, about 20 x 15 m.
24. Phosphate storage about 15 x 8 m.
25. Phosphate production department.
26. Bone kiln.
27. Works hall with six large exhausters and drains one meter in diameter, about 20 x 12 m.; not operating;
28. Cooling tower.
29. Soda production department.
30. Coal storage.
31. Installation for transporting coal.
32. Boilerhouse and power station.
33. Chimney.
34. Coke storage, covered, about 10 x 6 m.
35. Compressed air installation.
36. Laboratory and power station administration.
37. Kitchen and dining rooms, about 20 x 15 m.
38. Locomotive shed for the narrow-gauge diesel locomotives.
39. Basin about 15 x 10 m. through which clouded water is conducted, leaving behind a grey deposit; this deposit is collected and the water is let off.
40. Silo, details not known.
41. Turntable.
42. Machine house for driving the turntable and the winch.
- 43,44,44a. Small buildings; not used.
45. Stove for burnt pyrites.
46. Production of sulphuric acid.
47. Cooling container.
48. Cloakroom and repair workshop for the workers' clothes, about 6 x 6 m.
49. Kaznejov railway station.
50. Grain elevator.
51. Railway storage shed.
52. Macadamized road.
53. Maggi production.
54. Bauxite storage.
55. Storage shed, about 20 x 12 m., use not known.
56. Truck garage.
57. Automobile workshop.
58. Fire brigade.
59. Automobile garage.
60. Locomotive shed for standard-gauge locomotives.
61. Salt production.
62. Essence production and washing room.

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63. Locksmith's workshop, about 12 x 8 m.
64. Smith, about 12 x 10 m.
65. Laboratory for photographic and technical purposes and X-rays.
66. Works canteen.
67. Control house.
68. Works administration.
69. 69a. 2 storage sheds, use not known, each about 20 x 15 m.
70. Vinegar production.
71. Chief guard and prison.
72. Transformer station.
73. Dump for old materials.
74. Storage for burnt pyrites; used for filling up not fully loaded freight cars.
75. Scales for railway cars.
76. Main water stop-arch and water dock.
77. Bauxite storage.
78. Three parting tracks.
79. Barbed wire fence.
80. Main entrance.
81. Narrow-gauge railway line.
- 80a. Entrance for railway cars.
82. Single-track railway line, Pilsen-Zihle.
83. Asphalt road, Pilsen-Zihle.
84. Industrial track to the plant.
85. Built-up area near Kaznejov village.
86. Pine woods.

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